BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1814, [NUMBER 1133.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Trustees of the Fund Established at Madras, in 1812, for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the European Sailors and Soldiers, who fell in the conquest of Java, hereby Announce that a final division of the amount Subscribed to that Charity, has been made agreeably to the annexed Statement, and that the unclaimed ſhares will be paid, on Application to Major Agnew Deputy Adjutant General at Madras, who has acted as Secretary to the Trust, on sufficient Receipts, and Security for the due appropriation of the Money being given—and they further give notice that all shares unclaimed within one year from this date, will be considered as forfeited, and thrown into the Funds of the Male and Female Asylums at that Presidency.

MADRAS,
1st APRIL 1814.

STATEMENT.

	Ps.	F.	Ch.	St. Pags.	Fans.	Ch.
Amount Subscribed,				5000.	3.	49.
Interest received on the Government Securites of the Fund,				266.	11.	2.
Total				5266.	14.	51.
Expended in the purposes of the Fund up to this date,				241.	35.	20.
Unrecovered Subscriptions,				35.	0.	0.
Donations to 5 Widows each,	50.	0.	0.	4990.	0.	0.
Donations to 18 Orphans each,	263.	15.	0.			
Total.				5266.	35.	20.

List of Widows and Orphans admitted to the benefits of the Fund.

WIDOWS EACH TO RECEIVE . . Ps. 50.

CORPS.	NAMES.	HUSBAND'S NAME AND RANK.	DONATION HOW DISPOSED OF.
59th Regt.	Izabella Haytor,	Thomas Haytor, Private.	Paid by the Secretary at Madras,
69th Regt.	Mary Anderson,	Wm. Anderson, Corporal.	ditto ditto ditto
„	Mary Ann Thomlinson,	Jos. Thomlinson, Private.	Unclaimed (Said to be with the 84th Regt.)
78th Regt.	Margaret Matheson,	Alex. Matheson, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the 78th Rt. on Java
„	Rose Gallie,	Alex. Gallie, Private.	

ORPHANS EACH TO RECEIVE . . Ps. 263. F. 15. Ch. 0.

CORPS.	NAMES.	FATHER'S NAME AND RANK.	DONATION HOW DISPOSED OF.
59th Regt.	George Freeburger,	Martin Freeburger, Private,	Remitted to the Comdg. officer of the Corps on Java,
„	Sarah Hurst,	John Hurst ditto	Unclaimed (Said to be at Madras.)
„	Eliza Hurst,		
„	Mary Ann Kelley,	Henry Kelly, Corporal.	Remitted to the officer Comdg. the Corps on Java.
„	Joseph Haytor,	Thomas Haytor, Private.	Unclaimed (at Madras.)
69th Regt.	James Oliver,	James Oliver, ditto	Remitted to the officer Comdg. the Corps at Seringapatam,
78th Regt.	John Murdock,	J. Murdock, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Corps on Java.
„	William Murdock,		
„	Alexander Murdock,		
„	Mary Murdock,		
„	Farquhar Matheson,]	Alexander Matheson, ditto	ditto ditto ditto
„	Mary McKenzie,	Rodk. McKenzie, Serjeant	Unclaimed (Said to be at Bombay,)
„	William McKay,	John McKay, Private.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Corps on Java,
„	Alexander McLeod,	William McLeod, do.	Unclaimed (Said to be with the 69th Regiment,)
„	Betty McLeod,		
89th Regt.	Bridget Trainer,	James Trainer, ditto	Paid to the Treasurer of the Female Asylum,
„	Margaret Murphy,	Francis Murphy, do.	Remitted to the officer Commanding the Rt. at Bangalore
„	Frances Murphy,		

P. VANS AGNEW,
Secretary to the Java Widow and Orphan Fund

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE,
29TH APRIL 1814.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

PREMJEE BHOWAN & PURSHOTUM BHOWAN, } *Plantiffs,*
PUSSOO HURJEE, *Defendant,*

IN purſuance of an Order, made in this Cauſe bearing date the 26th day of April, The Bombada or Veſſel Called *Palkee* with her appurtenances Seized by Virtue of an Order which iſsued in this Cause, will be sold by Public Outcry at Mazagon Dock on Wednesday the 25th instant at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon.

G. W. MIGNAN,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL,
16th May 1814.

શ્રી•રીકાડર•કોરટનાં•હોકંમથી

પરેમજી•ભવાંન•તથા
પરશોતંમ•ભવાંન } ફરીઆદી•કરનાર
પશુ•હરજી - - - - મુદાએ•અલે

શ્રી•રીકારડર•કોરટનો•હોકંમ•તારીખ ૨૬ મી•આપરેલનો•તે•હોકંમથી•બુમરો•એક•નાંમે•પાલખી•ને•તેહેનાં•શરવે શાંમાંન•શુધાં•બંધ•કરૂછે•એ•બારકશ•શ્રી•મજગાંની•ગોદી•મધે•જાહેર•લીલાં ફૂ•કરીને•વેચશે•બુધવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•આએ•મહીનાનીએ•પાછલા•પોહોરે•કલાક ૩ નાં *

તા• ૧૬ મી•મેએ ૧૮૧૪

Advertisement.

In the matter of the Will of ANTONJO DOS REMEDIOS late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said ANTONIO DOS REMEDIOS having been Granted to FRANCESCA XAVEIR de MELLO the Widow of the ſaid deceaſed, the ſole Executrix named in the ſaid will; all Perſons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

A CARD.

CAPTAIN POPE and HORMAJEE DHUNJEE beg leave to announce to the Public, that they intend opening on the 1ſt day of June 1814, a Houſe of Agency, under the Firm of POPE AND CO.

POPE & CO. having become Proprietors of an extenſive ROPE MANUFACTORY, propoſe confining their Agency to that, connected with Marine Affairs or which may ariſe out of it. Rope of all kinds will be found in their Warehouſes, or Manufactured to order.

J. A. POPE,
HORMAJEE DHUNJEE.

Bombay, 21st May 1814.

FIRST
Madras Government
LOTTERY
FOR
1814.

NUMERICAL Liſt of Prizes drawn to the Tickets in the SECOND CLASS of the above Lottery, Sold by Meſſrs. FORBES & Co.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 6089 and 6138.

Prizes of 30 Pagodas each.

Nos. 6063 6069 6074 6098 6104 6146 6156 6162 6165 6174 6181 6194 6205 6206 6208 6214 6219 6222

Meſſrs. FORBES & Co. have received the Tickets in the third Claſs of this Lottery correſponding with the numbers Sold by them, and not drawn in the Second Claſs, which may be had on application at their Office until the 1st proximo, at Rupees 62 each, ready money.

Bombay, 18th May, 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A Few Patent Ivory, Seven Keyed German Flutes, richly chased, Silver Ferules and Joints, by Goulding & Co. at 110 Rupees each.

Bombay, 18th May 1814.

A CARD.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

BEG leave to inform their Customers on the occasion of the daily expected arrival of the regular ſhips, that, in consequence of the many unpleasant circumstances which have occurred the last Season, from Beer having become bad after being ſent from their Houſe, an occurrence that though they can never be considered responsible for, they must always wiſh to avoid: they feel themselves under the necessity of repeating their former public Advertisements, and have to solicit the favor of their Customers who have ordered their ſupplies; as well as thoſe who may order that article, that they will kindly request ſome of their Friends to ſelect the ſame for them.

Bombay, 20th May 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 23d Instant,
SUNDRY ARTICLES
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLATE, Glass Ware &c. also a few Dozens of Brandy, Gin and Beer—A Single Pole Tent nearly new—Several Routies, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock they will Sell several Horses, Buggies, &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st May 1814

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION

LONDON Particular Madeira Wine, in Strong Iron bound Pipes, from the moſt reſpectable Houſes in Madeira, and which they can recommend as being of a ſuperior quality, at 850 Rupees per Pipe.

Bombay, 18th May 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, was on the 1st January last, admitted a Partner in the Houſe of Messrs. SHRAPNELL & Co. of Batavia, who as General Merchants and Agents will conduct their Buſineſs in future under th firm of SHRAPNELL, SKELTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT,

THIS is to give notice, that BETSEY woman has contracted with JAMES MAKANLEY for the purchaſe of his dwelling Houſe in Omercury in the neighbourhood of Mr. WALLACE'S bakery. If any perſon or perſons have any claims on the ſame by way of mortgage or otherwiſe he or they is and are hereby required to give notice of the ſame to PANDOORANG DALVIE at the Courier Office within the ſpace of fourteen days; after the expiration of which time the ſaid purchaſe will be completed, and in default of ſuch notice the premiſes will not be conſidered as ſubject to any ſuch claims in the hands of the purchaſer.

Bombay, 21st May, 18 4.

NOTICE.

MR. LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, having returned to Europe and retired, his interest in the Mercantile Eſtabliſhment of HOGUE DAVIDSON ROBERTSON & CO ceaſes from this date, and the buſineſs will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners ARTHUR HOGUE, WALTER DAVIDSON and ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, under the firm of HOGUE DAVIDSON & ROBERTSON.

Calcutta, 30th April 1814.

A CARD.

J. JUMEAU will Sell by Public Auction, on Friday next, the 27th Inſt. at his Houſe adjoining the Houſe at preſent occupied by Meſſrs. Stephenſon and Remington and formerly by Dr Mackie in Medow's Street, the following Articles in ſmall Lots, for the convenience of Purchaſers, viz.

Old Jamaica Rum,—Brandy,—Hollands Gin,--Madeira and Liſbon Wine, in quart Bottles,—A few dozen of Eſſence of Anchovies and Sauces, Some Caſes of Europe Pickles aſſorted,—Few Dozen Sallad Oil and Muſtard,—Few Pine Apple Cheeſes, Some Superfine and Ladys Scarlet Cloth, Few Quarter Pipes of Liſbon Wine,—Two Watches,—Bengal Rum in 10 Gallon Kegs,—And a few Dozen of Capers & Rum Shrub,—And many other Articles. Condition, Ready money.

Bombay, 21st May, 1814.

THE COURIER

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th MAY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Furlough to Sea on ſick certificate granted to Aſſiſtant Surgeon A. Gordon by the Government Order of the 10th January laſt is extended from the 19th of March laſt to the 15th of July next.

The furlough granted to Enſign Taylor of the 1ſt Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry by the Government Order of the 7th October 1812 and extended to the 1st of June next by the order of the 21st of April last is prolonged to the 15th of March 1815.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Colonel Richard Cooke to ſucceed to the Command of the ſouthern division of Guzerat, in the room of Colonel H. P. Lawrence who vacates that appointment in conſequence of his promotion to the Brevet rank of Major General.

Lieutenant Thomas Morſe, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate.

Lieutenant William Morison, commanding at Fort Victoria is allowed a furlough to the Presidency on his Private concerns, and permitted to be absent from his station for a period of one Month.

Bombay Castle 16th May 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the Reverend William Canning at present with His Majesty's Embassy at the Court of Persia to proceed to England for the recovery of his health.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Hare of the 7th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, at present Commanding the Escort of the Resident at Poona to the Command of a Brigade of the Nizam's Regular Infantry, the Governor in Council directs that Lieutenant Hare repair without delay to Hyderabad, or to such other station as may be pointed out to him by the Resident at Hyderabad, for the purpose of assuming his Command.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a Letter from Amicus; we are always thankful for any hints, which may enable us to render the Courier more acceptable to its Readers; and we can assure Amicus, that we shall attend to his suggestions, and in future endeavour constantly to afford the information he wishes for.

'We should be happy if we had it in our power to give any satisfactory details of the operations of the Allies from the time when their main Army crossed the Rhine on the 20th of December, to the date of the last despatches from Vesoul on the 12th of January: but our materials are so scanty respecting this important period, and we should be under the necessity of filling up so many intervals with conjecture, that we are compelled, however reluctantly, to await the receipt of further advices from Europe. The authenticated results of the brilliant progress of the Allies after crossing the Rhine are already before our Readers, and it is evident, that the invasion of France has been effected with that feeble and ineffectual resistance on the part of the French Ruler, which must inspire us with the greatest hopes for the future successes of the Allies. Their future plan must necessarily be to approach Paris from Lyons, Vesoul and Treves, and it is singular that no mention whatever is made of any effective Army being opposed to their progress from any one of these places to the Capital. It is indeed said, that Bonaparte has forty or fifty thousand men at Strasbourg, but this does not appear to us to be probable as they would in that case be nearly in the rear of Prince Swartzenburg's Army. Soult may, by rapid marches towards Paris succeed in causing a considerable diversion in favor of Bonaparte's defence, but then what is to stop the advance of Lord Wellington, and the conquest of all the Southern Provinces of France? and what resources can Normandy, and Britanny and Picardy offer to stem the torrent which is overwhelming France on all sides. We confess, that unless there are internal energies in this unhappy Country which exceed the limits of ordinary calculation, we do not foresee in the future operations of the war, any thing but unqualified conquest, and the exaction of any terms which the policy of the Allied Sovereigns may think adviseable for the maintenance of a balance of power with France, in common with the other Nations of Europe.

We are sorry that we are still unable to announce the arrival of the Bombay and China Ships; they may certainly now be considered as overdue for there is no doubt that they were to have been dispatched on the 18th of December. The delay in their arrival may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that very light winds have been blowing for some time past on the Malabar Coast; and we understand that the Earl Spencer, Indiaman which arrived here a few days ago, was very much detained in her passage, from this circumstance.

Accounts from Point de Galle, mention the arrival there of the ship Lowjee Family of this port, on the 24th of last month, having experienced light southerly winds, for the most part, during her passage down the Coast. We are glad to her that the passengers were all well on board, and the ship sailed from Point de Galle, in prosecution of her voyage to England, on the evening of the following day.

The Extra Ships Lord Forbes and Minerva proceeded from Tellicherry on the 5th inst. to join the Batavia at Point de Galle, whence they will Sail together for St. Helena.

We are concerned to learn that the Batchelor's Society which has so often tended to dissipate the gloom of our monsoon evenings, and by its numerous agreeable parties to this Settlement has often afforded such real pleasure and gratification, has been dissolved. We understand this has arisen not so much from the diminution of its members, as from the difficulty of procuring any suitable place in which to receive their Friends. We trust therefore that when the Town Hall is completed, this excellent Society will be revived.

A Humorous Correspondent in communicating the above information, adds that Crafty Paul would have exclaimed, *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

We perceive in one of the Calcutta Papers (the Asiatic Mirror) a most splendid account of a grand fete which has been lately given at Cawnpore by the Officers in Garrison at that place in honor of Marquis Wellington. We are sorry that the great length of this enchanting article precludes us from inserting it in our Columns. The following Paragraph has however appeared in the Bengal Hurkaru, and we will introduce it by a paragraph taken from the account itself.

" In this grand fete the preparations were
" conducted with such taste and effect that
" each object exceeded the last, rising to a
" climax which the mind contemplated with
" delight."

The demi-official Bulletin of the Wellington Fete at Cawnpoor appeared in the Mirror of last Wednesday. We fear, though, that our observation smothered some of the maroons and rockets, the flights of which should have appeared in regular detail *told off* by sections and divisions agreeable to former practice. This we regret, and have now to apologize to our *subscribers* for not presenting them with a copy of that elaborate production which we are really unable to repeat on *compulsion*, and it would '*be a deadly sin*' to garble by any abstract. As all the compensation in our power for this sin of omission, we offer to parchase and transmit copies of the last Mirror to any station beyond Barrackpoor *cost free* when demanded by any of those gentlemen: and as many of the Printers are Roman-Catholics we are sure of their prayers for the delivery of the Editor's soul from Purgatory when he dies.

One paragraph is too effulgent, too radiant to be omitted; *ex uno disce omnes.*

" Near the close of the fire-works the *Guardian Genius* of Great Britain appeared advancing in splendid procession, in superiority of stature, and magnificence of attire, rising eminent o'er all—Brilliant with gems and gold, his helmet streamed forth gorgon terrors, horrific as a meteor—above waved ostrich plumes in unconfined luxuriance—the dragon scales of armour cased his spreading shoulders—a flowing robe of embroidered crimson velvet swept the ground majestically—on his breast shone a medallion on which was inscribed in Hebraic characters 'RELIGION'—a superbly embossed girdle encircled him, and sandals rich with gold and azure were the ornaments of his feet.—Every eye turned and riveted on the wonderful apparition—The Genius was preceded by an Elephant bearing the standard of Great Britain——followed by another bearing a standard with 'G. III. R.'—above 'H. R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT.' Standards, with the names of all the great Governor Generals, and Commanders in Chief in India, surrounded with laurels, two and two, followed;—then banerols—the British Empire, the British Army, the British Navy, the Indian Army, Agriculture, Commerce; Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, illuminated by a vast number of Bengal torches. The *Guardain Genius* of Great Britain then appeared in a triumphal Car, drawn by four horses; on one side of him a young Indian Prince, on the other a very young Sepoy with a scroll on which was inscribed 'THE GENEROSITY OF GOVERNMENT EXTENDS EVEN TO US—On the right of the car, mounted on horseback, a Field Marshal—On the left an Admiral—on a standard before the Marshal all the great land battles from 'CRECY' to 'VITTORIA,' with the Heroes' names who won them; before the Admiral all the great naval victories from the battle off 'LA HOGUE' to that off 'TRAFALGAR' with the Heroes' names who won them. On each side of the General and Admiral, thirty Spearmen with wreaths of laurel twining round the shafts of their Spears.

ARRIVALS.]—Assistant Surgeon W. Hall.
Major Prother 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.
Lieutenant Edgenton 2d Bat. 9th Regt.
Lieutenant Carter.
Lieut. C. Hamilton 1st Bat. 4th Regt.
Lieutenant A. Hall 2d Bat. 7th Regt.
Ensign P. P. Wilson 2d Bat. 3d Regt.
Lieutenant J. G. Richards 6th R. N. I.
Lieutenant A. B. Campbell 9th Regt.
2d Member Medical Board Dr. White.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Milward.
Ditto, Alexander Panton.
Ditto, Gordon N. C.
Lieutenant Wm. Cazalet 2d Bat. [illegible]h Regt.
DEPARTURES.]—Lieut R. Jameson N. C.
Doctor Kennedy 2d Bat. 3d Regt.
Assistant Surgeon G. Whigham,
Colonel Holmes 1st N. Regt.
Colonel R. Cooke European Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived 15th May the Honorable Company Cruizer Ternate Captain Henry Davidson, from Porebunder.

Ditto 17th His Majesty's Ship Acorn Joseph Prior Esq. Captain from Point de Galle.

Ditto Ship Ann Captain Thomas Riddock from Trincomallee.

Sailed 14th Ship Friendship Captain Thomas Howell to Calcutta.

Ditto Grab Ship Futtay Alvadood Captain J. P. Ballard to Bussorah.

Ditto Ship Byramgore Captain G. Hammet to China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 1st, Schooner Maria, Capt. F. Kuhler from Colombo 28th April—do. Ship Sultan, Nacoda Sayadoo Hussane, from Muscat.—4th, Ship Reſource, Captain J. Henderson, from Mauritius 15th March and Covelong 4th May.—5th, Ship Eliza, Captain H. Roberts, from Bombay 20th April, and Cochin 26th ditto.—6th, Ship Sulamanſhaw, Nacoda Kulphan, from Bombay 18th Adril.

DEPARTURES.—April 30th, Ship Susan, Captain H. Collingwood, to Calcutta.—do. H. M. Theban, Capt. Lesslie, on a Cruize.—May 2d, H. M. Ship Volage, on a Cruize.—5th, Ship Resource, Captain J. Henderson, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday the 15th Instant, the Lady of R. T. Goodwin, Eſq. of a daughter.

On the 14th Inſtant at Broach, the Lady of Captain Monier Williams, Surveyor General, of a Son.

BENGAL

DEATHS.—At Chinſurah, on Monday the 25th inſtant, at the houſe of T. Watham, Eſq—Captain Chriſtopher Perkins, a moſt worthy and upright character, reſpected by all who knew him: the younger part of his life he ſerved with honor to himſelf in the Britiſh navy; the laſt 30 years, with many viciſsitudes, in the country ſervice.

On Friday the 22d inſtant, in Fort William, the infant Son of W. Martin, Eſq. aſsiſtant ſurgeon H M's 22d Regiment of foot.

On Monday the 18th inſtant, at Serampore, Mr. J. Sergeant late keeper of the Jeruſalem Coffee Houſe at Calcutta.

On Thurſday the 11th inſtant, Miſs P. Cameron, Alſo Mrs. R. S. King.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 3d instant, Lieutenant Peter Whannell, Assistant Military Auditor General, to Miss Eliza Bulow Daughter of the late Major M'Kenzie of this Establishment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

APRIL 29, 1814.

We have letters of the 17th and 21st of December, from a friend at Pandegallan, on the Island of Java; who, together with a detachment of 70 men of the 6th volunteer battalion, had been for two months watching a party of decoits, who had committed great depredations in that neighbourhood. Very great and extensive improvements had recently taken place at Bantam, under the direction of Major Yule, of the 26th Bengal native infantry. (the resident at that place,) The King, whoſe forces not above four years since ſucceeded in defeating a French force of 1500 Europeans and 3,000 Javaneſe, now enjoys a pension of 10,000 dollars per annum, from our Government, and between 4 and 5 companies are the only troops maintained in his territories. We have great pleaſure in stating, that the officers of the 5th and 6th volunteer battalions, (the head quarters of which are at Cornelis,) are stated by our correspondent to be in general good health; although, the accounts we have thus been favored with, by no means ſpeak in favorable terms of the ſalubrity of the iſland: "We are "abſolutely obliged," ſays our friend, "to ex-"clude the dreadful night air, by keeping

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

“ our windows cloſely ſhut and ſleeping under blankets.”

The Java papers which we received at the ſame [illegible] hour yesterday as the above, are of the 18th and 25th of December: from theſe our time only permits us to notice, that the Honorable Company's freighted ſhip Charlotte, Captain Brown, reached Batavia on the 20th, from the port of Nangazacky in Japan: Mr. Wardenaar and Dr. Ainſlie, (commiſsioners,) with all their ſuite had returned on this veſsel to Java, on which Mr. Bloemhoff, one of the late Dutch factory at Japan, who had been abſent four years, had alſo arrived.

The Mary, from Japan, reached Batavia on the 24th of December, this ſhip, together with the Charlotte, had on board a valuable cargo of cotton, camphor, &c.—the most important news brought by theſe veſsels is, that the commercial intercourſe between Java and Japan had been renewed on its former footing.

Palembang and Banca are repreſented in the latest paper, as in a state of general tranquillity.

The garriſon and ſettlement at Minto are in good health.

The Perſeverance was to leave the Island, with a valuable cargo, for China, about Christmas day.

On the 15th of December, the Minerva, Captain Richardſon, arrived at Batavia, in 15 days, from Macao;—ſhe was ſhortly to ſail with a colonial cargo, for England.

The Claudine left the iſland, for England, on the 16th, with a full cargo of coffee and rice.

The Frederick, Captain Duncan, ſailed from Batavia, on the 12th of December, in proſecution of her voyage to New South Wales.

Dr. T. C. Brown had been appointed garriſon ſurgeon, at Samarang, and Mr. Aſsiſtant Surgeon Mathew, garriſon ſurgeon, at Sourabaya.

Captain W. P. Tucker is appointed deputy military paymaster general, and Major J. M. Johnſon, is to be resident, at Solo.

General Nightingale had postponed an intended visit to the eastward, until the commencement of the dry ſeaſon.

Grand Entertainment. The Bankſhall houſe was on the evening of our last publication, the ſcene of unuſual gaiety and ſplendor; upwards of four hundred of the principal people at the presidency having received invitations from Commodore Hayes, to attend a ball and ſupper to be given in honor of his daughter's birth-day; the company began to aſſemble between nine and ten, and were delighted on entering the grounds, at the brilliant appearance of thoſe arrangements for the fete, which had been long in courſe of preparation: the capacious terrace to the westward of the houſe had been covered in and fitted up as an elegant temporary ball room,—the flags of different nations were gracefully hung in festoons along the sides, and a variety of beautiful lustres were ſuſpended from the ceiling: the band of His Majesty's 24th regiment played throughout the evening, and Mr. Pringle's band, together with the pandean minstrels were alſo in attendance on the occaſion.

A little before twelve the company were ſummoned from the ball-room to witneſs a very extensive display of fire-works, which took place on the river side, and which, from the admirable manner in which they were played off, and the beauty of their combinations, afforded the Commodore's guests extreme ſatisfaction;—after this exhibition, the company adjourned to the houſe, where they partook of a costly and most ſumptuous ſupper: during the repast many appropriate and loyal toasts were drank, and the health of Miſs Hayes was given by Mr. Strettell, and received by the company with the most cordial ſatisfaction: the party had not entirely diſperſed until a very late hour.

Arrivals at the Presidency during the past week, by the ſeveral veſsels announced in our present publication, Mrs. White, Mrs. Mc Kenzie, Mrs. Beaufort, S. Beaufort, Eſq. Lieut. Colonel Wardell, Lieutenants Thomas, Moffatt, Wogan and Readon, Enſign Monck, —McKenzie, Eſq. Adjutant A. White, Aſsistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 66th regiment of foot.

On the evening of our last publication, and during the north-wester which at that period was experienced at the presidency, a great number of hail-stones of irregular ſhape and large dimensions fell; many of theſe were picked up, and examined by the curious, and the occurrence is rendered particularly remarkable as lightning of the most vivid nature prevailed at the time.

During one of the late ſevere north-westers, we are concerned to learn that a boat proceeding to the Barrosa at Saugor, and laden with stores belonging to Capt. Ferguſon, unfortunately upſet when off Kedgeree, by which melancholy accident nine perſons including two European ſervants of Captain F. were drowned.

On the morning of Tueſday last we were favoured with a communication, which, we regret very sincerely to state, induces the ſuppoſition that Captain McCarthy, who lately left this port in a ſmall veſsel for Rangoon, has been cut off by the Burmahs, and every ſoul on board put to death; it appears that the ſhip Ceres reached Rangoon on the 26th of March, bringing in with her a veſsel answering in every particular the deſcription of the one commanded by Captain McCarthy, and which the Ceres had found at anchor off the China Buca, without a single individual on board:—traces of blood recently ſhed were distinguiſhable on the deck and sides, and as the veſsel had been pillaged of every article of value, little doubt remains that ſhe had been carried by a body of pirates from the ſhore, a boat under a preſs of ſail having left the ill fated cutter, on the approach of the Ceres;—on ſearching her, ſeveral towels were found with Captain McCarthy's initials, and a chest of Madeira wine, from Tulloh and Co. with this unfortunate gentleman's name on the lid: we much fear that no hope remains of the eſcape of any of the perſons who might have been on board.

The advices received from Rangoon by the Ganges and Ann, whoſe arrival at this port is announced in our present number, communicate information of the almost entire destruction of that town by fire towards the latter end of the past month:—the town and ſuburbs of Rangoon contained between 6 and 7,000 houſes which paid duty, besides an infinite number of leſser habitations, and immenſe stores of teak and other wood;—the conflagration must have been immenſe and the conſequent diſtreſs of the motley population extreme; the cauſes of this occurrence have not yet, we believe, been accurately ascertained.

We have letters of recent date from ſome indigo friends in Moorſhedabad, which are full of the most gratifying accounts of the healthineſs of the young plant; one of our correſpondents writes, that the ſeed, which he was only able to put in the ground on the 6th instant, was on the 21st near a foot high.

UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

We avow our obligations to the Wedneſday's paper, for the following account of the principles on which it has been propoſed to eſtabliſh the Society, adverted to in our laſt publication.

As the ſubject intereſts a great portion of our readers, we beg to offer them the following general view of the ſcheme of this inſtitution, as propoſed at a meeting held at the office of Meſsrs. Mackintoſh, Fulton, and McClintock, on Saturday laſt.

We may begin by obſerving that ſuch ſocieties come generally under one or other of the two following claſses:—

Thoſe which are inſtituted with a view to the profit of the managers or inſurers; and ſecondly, thoſe whoſe ſole object is the benefit of the inſured.

In the firſt claſs, the premium paid by the inſured, muſt be of ſuch a rate as not only to cover the riſk but alſo to reward the inſurers for their trouble, and to defray the expenſe of their eſtabliſhment.

But if there be no individual who is to derive a profit from the concern, and no independent eſtabliſhment to ſupport, the premium need be only of ſuch an amount as will give the inſured a certain dividend and defray the expenſes of management. It is upon the latter principle that the rates of inſurance in the Union Society have been calculated. Theſe rates are, therefore, the moſt moderate poſsible; but as they have been fixed according to the beſt eſtabliſhed rules on the ſubject, modified from the actual experience of ſimilar inſtitutions in this country, the chance of their being ſufficiently high to anſwer the purpoſe intended, approaches to abſolute certainty.

Moſt advantages are, however, attended with ſome inconvenience. As no individual derives a profit from the ſucceſs of this undertaking, no one can be reſponſible for the payment of claims that may become due by the Society, beyond the amount of it's funds. This, however, is rather a ſpeculative than a practical diſadvantage—for the rates of premium are actually ſo calculated, as to enable the Society to ſuſtain, the very firſt year of its inſtitution, the greateſt loſses that, according to any former experience, can occur within that period.

The Laudable Societies that have been from time to time eſtabliſhed in Calcutta have had this diſadvantage, that a premium was required ſufficient to inſure for a much larger amount than, in many caſes, the individuals who wiſhed to inſure deſired. Many whom an inſurance to the extent of 2 or 3,000 rupees would have relieved from much preſsing inconvenience, could not afford to pay for that object at a rate which actually inſured their lives for 10 or 12,000 rupees.

Another inconvenience which attended thoſe Societies, was the length of time which might intervene between the lapſe of a life, and the period at which the repreſentatives of the deceaſed derived the full benefit of the Inſurance.

Thoſe who inſure in the Union Society are to have their option of executing the Inſurance Policy either for any ſtated ſum, not leſs than 2000 rupees, nor exceeding a certain ſum or for ſuch dividend as the funds of the Society may be able to afford, when the accounts are balanced in the year 1819.

The rates of premium are fixed at ſuch an amount, as to cover with the greateſt certainty a riſk of 2000 rupees on each ſhare, payable at the expiration of a certain ſhort period after the lapſe of the life, and ſeveral ſhares, may be inſured for on one life.

But there is alſo an extreme probability, that the funds of the Society at the period when its accounts are to be balanced, will afford to pay a dividend of at leaſt 3000 rupees a ſhare. Thoſe who prefer the chance of the ultimate dividend are besides entitled to a payment of 1000 rupees on the lapſe of the life; and this appears to us certainly the moſt advantageous mode of inſurance.

An obvious and very ſerious objection to the plan of the Laudable Society, is, that it makes no provision for the caſe of ſuch of the members as may fall into a bad ſtate of health previously to its cloſe, and who may conſequently be unable to inſure again, when ſuch an object becomes moſt deſirable.

With a view of preventing ſuch an inconvenience, it is propoſed, that thoſe who may deſire to have their lives inſured after the expiration of the preſent Society, without being obliged to produce a freſh medical certificate, ſhall pay a certain extra premium which is to be allowed to accumulate into a fund. Before the cloſe of the preſent Society, a new Society on the ſame principles and under the ſame management is to be inſtituted, and the above mentioned extra fund is to be made over to this new Society, as a premium for granting freſh policies to thoſe who have ſubſcribed to it, without requiring of them a new medical certificate. This part of the plan, however, is ſubjected to ſeveral reſtrictions, which we have not leiſure to enumerate.

The following is a table of the rates of premium required by the Union Inſurance Society:—

Ages under	Premium payable by ſubſcribers on admiſsion.	Half yearly premium payable on the 1st May and 1st of Nov.
25	48	24
30	56	28
35	64	32
40	72	36
45	80	40
50	96	48
55	112	56
60	140	70
65	176	88

The half yearly ſubſcriptions are not to be increaſed to a member after his firſt admiſsion, nor can any medical certificate be required after the firſt. But in particular caſes, the managers may require from perſons demanding admiſsion, a higher rate of premium than that which is ſet down in the table; becauſe it is fair and proper that the riſk attending conſtitutional diſeaſes, ſuch as gout, ſhould be guarded againſt, as well as diſorders of a more immediately dangerous tendency; and no general rule can be eſtabliſhed, a priori, for ſuch caſes.

The Society is to cloſe in April 1819, but to give ſufficient time for the adjuſtment of claims on account of perſons who may have died in Europe, &c. the accounts ſhall not be finally balanced till April 1821, though no policy can be executed, extending to a later period than 30th April 1819, at midnight.

The laws of the Union Society will in a few days be publiſhed at length, and to theſe we refer our readers for more particular information on the ſubject, contenting ourſelves with an explanation of the general principles and objects of the inſtitution. We think it right, however, to ſtate, that as far as we are able to judge, the rules which have been adopted, are emigently calculated to inſure the confidence of the public and the ſtability of the Society itſelf. The management is to be intruſted to five medical gentlemen and ten members of the houſes of Agency at the Preſidency.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

By recent orders iſsued by the ſupreme government the general officer commanding at the presidency, will henceforward officiate as chairman of the Military Board, in caſes where the president, whether the Commander in Chief, or the Commander of the Forces, may not attend the meetings of the board.

STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

April 30th.

A new Society bearing this name, to which Mr. Blaney is Secretary, is about to be eſtabliſhed in Calcutta on the ſame plan as the other Offices, with ſome modifications.

The Capital, will be ten Lacs of Rupees divided into Eighty Shares of 12,500 Rupees each. The deposit on each Share is one fifth of this ſum in Government Securities, and the remaining 10,000 Rupees on Bond, in the uſual manner. From the highly reſpectable commercial intereſts already engaged in this Inſtitution, we can entertain no doubt of its ſucceſs.

The encreaſing proſperity of Calcutta and the proſpect of ſtill farther extended commerce under the auſpices of the new Charter, and the hope of Peace, naturally lead to the extension of all thoſe inſtitutions which facilitate and ſecure commercial intereſts. To our more diſtant friends be it known, that inſtitutions of this kind afford an opportunity of employing money ſecurely and to great advantage, as by calculations we have ſeen, the average annual intereſt on Funds ſo appropriated has in the laſt five years, exceeded 15 per cent.

A letter has been addreſſed by order of Government, from the Board of Trade to the principal Merchants in Calcutta, informing them, that His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief had received inſtructions from the Lords Commiſsioners of the Admiralty prohibiting the ſailing of any private ſhip from India without convoy. That His Excellency requeſted the Merchants of Calcutta ſhould determine what number of Convoys they would annually require, but ſtating at the ſame time that he expected they would not exceed four!

Madras Intelligence.

The Honorable Company's Ship Roſe, Capt. Sandilands, which left this on the 25th Auguſt, has arrived ſafe at St. Helena, and it was thought would be detained at that Port for ſome time, as poſitive orders had been received, that no Ship ſhould leave the Iſland without Convoy, and none of His Majeſty's Ships had made their appearance in November laſt.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 4th of October:—

General Count Lefevre Desnouettes was attacked, on the 28th of September, at seven o'clock in the morning, at Altenburg by 10,000 cavalry and 3000 infantry. He effected his retreat before so superior a force, he made some fine charges, and did the enemy much injury. He lost 300 of his infantry; he arrived upon the Saale. The enemy was commanded by the Hetman Platoff and General Thielman. Prince Poniatowski marched on the 2d upon Altenburg, by Nossan, Waldheim, and Colditz; he overthrew the enemy, took more than 400 prisoners, and drove him into Bohemia.

On the 27th the Prince of the Moskwa took possession of Dessau, which a Swedish division occupied, and drove that division back upon the *tete-de-pont*. On the following day the Swedes arrived to retake the town. General Guilleminot allowed them to advance till within grape-shot, then unmasked his batteries, and repulsed them with considerable loss.

On the 3d of October, the enemy's army of Silesia marched by Konigsbruck and Elsterwerda upon the Elster, threw over a bridge at the bend which the Elbe forms at Wartenburg, and passed that river. General Bertrand was placed on an isthmus, in a fine position, surrounded by banks and marshes. Between nine o'clock in the morning and five in the evening, the enemy made seven attacks, and was always repulsed. He left 6000 dead upon the field of battle; our loss was 500 killed or wounded. This great difference was owing to the good position which Morand and Fontanelli's divisions occupied. In the evening General Bertrand, seeing new forces debouche, thought proper to effect his retreat, and took a position upon the Mulda with the Prince of the Moskwa.

On the 4th, the Prince of the Moskwa was at Dalitzch, upon the left bank of the Mulda. The Duke of Ragusa and General Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry were at Eilenburg. The 3d corps was at Torgau.

Two hundred and fifty partisans, commanded by a Russian Major General, had marched upon Mulhausen, and learning that Cassel was without troops, they attempted a surprise upon the gates of Cassel. They were repulsed; but the following day the Westphalian troops having disbanded themselves, the partisans entered Cassel. They gave up to pillage every thing which fell into their hands, and a few days after left it. The King of Westphalia had retired upon the Rhine.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 15th of October:—

On the 7th, the Emperor left Dresden; on the 8th he slept at Wurtzen, the 9th at Eulenburg, and on the 10th at Duben.

The enemy's army of Silesia, which had marched upon Wurtzen, immediately retreated, and repassed to the left bank of the Mulda: it had some engagements, in which we made some prisoners, and took several hundreds of baggage-waggons.

General Regnier had marched upon Wittenberg, and having passed the Elbe, marched upon Roslau, turned the bridge of Dessau, seized upon it, afterwards marched upon Aken, and took possession of the bridge. General Bertrand marched upon the bridges of Wartenburg, and seized upon them. The Prince of the Moskwa marched upon the town of Dessau; he met a Russian division. General Delmas overthrew it, and took 3000 men and six pieces of cannon. Several Cabinet couriers, among others, Sieur Kraft, with dispatches of high importance, were taken.

After having thus obtained possession of all the enemy's bridges, the Emperor's intention was to pass the Elbe, to manœuvre upon the right bank from Hamburgh to Dresden; to threaten Potsdam and Berlin, and to take for the centre of operations Magdeburg, which, for this purpose, had been supplied with warlike stores and provisions: but on the 15th, the Emperor learned at Duben, that the Bavarian army had joined the Austrian army, and threatened the Lower Rhine. This inconceivable defection made the defection of other Princes be foreseen, and induced the Emperor to come to the resolution of returning towards the Rhine—a painful change, as every thing had been prepared to operate upon Magdeburg; but it would have been requisite to have remained separated and without communication with France for a month. This would not have been inconvenient at the moment when the Emperor fixed his plans; but the case was no longer the same, when Austria was about to have two new disposeable armies; the Bavarian army, and the army opposed to Bavaria. The Emperor, therefore, changed his plans with these unforeseen circumstances, and removed his head-quarters to Leipsic.

Meanwhile the King of Naples, who remained in observation at Freyberg, received orders, on the 7th, to make a change of front, and march upon Genig and Frohburg, operating upon Wurtzen and Wittenberg. An Austrian division, which occupied Augustusburg, rendering this movement difficult; the King received orders to attack it; he defeated it, took several battalions, and afterwards effected his movement to the right. Meanwhile, the right of the enemy's army of Bohemia, composed of Wittgenstein's Russian corps, had marched upon Altenburg, upon intelligence of the King of Naples's change of front. It marched upon Freyberg, and afterwards by the left on Borna, placing itself between the King of Naples and Leipsic. The King did not hesitate respecting the manœuvre he ought to make; he faced about, and marched upon the enemy, overthrew him, took 9 pieces of cannon, 1,000 prisoners, and drove him beyond the Elster, after having made him experience a loss of from 4 to 5,000 men.

On the 15th the position of the army was as follows:—The Emperor's head-quarters were at Reidnitz, half a league from Leipsic. The 4th corps, cammanded by General Bertrand, was at the village of Lindenau. The 6th corps was at Lœbenthal. The King of Naples, with the 2d, 8th and 5th corps, had his right at Doelitz, and his left at Liber Wolkowitz. The 3d and 7th were in march from Eulenburg to flank the 6th corps.

The grand Austrian army of Bohemia had Giulay's corps opposite Lindenau, a corps at Zwenckaw, and the remainder of the army, with the left leaning on Grobern, and the right on Naumsdorf. The bridges of Wurtzen and Eulenburg, upon the Mulda, and the position of Taucha, upon the Partha, were occupied by our troops. Every thing announced a great battle.

The result of our different movements in these six days, has been 5000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and doing much injury to the enemy. Prince Poniatowski has, in these circumstances, covered himself with glory.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the evening of the 16th of October:—

On the 15th, Prince Schwartzenberg, commanding the enemy's army, announced in general orders, that the following day, the 16th, there would be a general and decisive battle. Accordingly, on the 16th, at nine in the morning, the grand allied army debouched upon us; it constantly operated to extend itself upon its right. At first three large columns were seen marching, one along the river Elster, against the village of Doelitz, the second against the village of Wachau, and the third against that of Liber Wolkowitz. These three columns were preceded by 200 pieces of cannon. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions.

At ten o'clock the cannonade was most violent, and at eleven the two armies were engaged in the villages of Doelitz, Wachau, and Liber Wolkowitz. These villages were attacked six or seven times; the enemy was constantly repulsed, and covered the approaches with his dead, Count Lauriſton, with the fifth corps, defended the village on the left (Liber Wolkowitz); Prince Poniatowski, with his brave Poles, defended the village on the right (Doelitz); and the Duke of Belluno defended Wachau.

At noon, the sixth attack of the enemy had been repulsed; we were masters of the three villages, and had made 2000 prisoners. Nearly at the same moment, the Duke of Tarentum debouched by Holzhausen, marching upon an enemy's redoubt, which General Charpentier carried at the *pas de charge*, seizing the artillery, and making some prisoners.

The moment appeared decisive. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Reggio to march upon Wachau with two divisions of the young guard. He equally directed the Duke of Treviso to march against Liber Wolkowitz with two other divisions of the young guard, and take possession of an extensive wood which is upon the left of the village. At the same time he caused to be advanced upon the centre, a battery of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, which General Drouet directed. The whole of these dispositions had that success which was expected from them. The enemy's artillery went to a distance. The enemy retired, and the whole field of battle remained in our possession.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the enemy's troops had been engaged; he had recourse to his reserve. Count Meerfeldt, who commanded in Chief the Auſtrian reserve, supported with six divisions all the troops in all the attacks; and the Imperial Russian Guards, who formed the reserve of the Auſtrian army, ſupported the centre. The cavalry of the Russian guards, and the Auſtrian cuirassiers, precipitated themselves by their left, upon our right; they seized upon Doelitz, and came prancing about the Duke of Belluno's squares. The King of Naples marched with Latour Maubourg's cuirassiers, and charged the enemy's cavalry, by the left of Wachau; at the time the Poliſh cavalry, and dragoons of the guard, commanded by General Letort, charged by the right. The enemy's cavalry were defeated; two entire regiments remained upon the field of battle. General Lebott made 300 Austrian and Russian prisoners. General Latour Maubourg took some hundreds of men of the Russian guard. The Emperor immediately ordered Curial's division of the guard to advance to support Prince Poniatowski. General Curial marched upon the village of Doelitz, attacked it with the bayonet, carried it without firing a ſhot; and made 1200 prisoners, among whom was the General-in-Chief Meerfeldt.

Affairs being thus re-eſtabliſhed on our right, the enemy put himself in retreat, and the field of battle was no longer disputed with us. The reserve artillery of the guards, which General Drouet commanded, were with the tirailleurs: the enemy's cavalry came and charged them. The artillerymen formed their pieces in a Square, which they had the precaution to load with grape-ſhot, and fired with so much dexterity, that in an inſtant the enemy was repulsed. Upon these events the French advanced to support these batteries.

General Maison, commanding a division of the 5th corps, an officer of the greateſt diſtinction, was wounded General Latour Maubourg, commanding the cavalry, had his thigh carried off by a ball. Our loſs on this day has been 2,500 men killed and wounded. It will not be exaggerating to eſtimate that of the enemy at 25,000 men. One cannot too much eulogize General Lauriſton and Poniatowski's good conduct during this day. To give the latter a proof of his satisfaction, the Emperor appointed him, on the field of battle, a French Marſhal, and granted a great number of decorations to the regiments of his corps.

General Bertrand was at the same time attacked in the village of Lindenau, by Generals Giulay, Thielman, and Lichtenstein They deplored from different parts about 50 pieces of cannon. The combat laſted six hours without the enemy's being able to gain an inch of ground. At five in the evening, Gen. Bertrand decided the victory by making a charge with his reserve, and not only rendered vain the enemy's designs, who ruſhed to seize upon the bridges of Lindenau and the suburbs of Leipsic, but even constrained him to evacuate his field of battle.

Upon the right of the Partha, a league from Leipsic, and nearly four leagues from the field of battle where the Emperor was, the Duke of Ragusa was engaged. By one of those fatal circumstances which often have an influence over the moſt important affairs, the 3d corps, which was to support the Duke of Ragusa, hearing nothing on that side at ten in the morning, and on the contrary, hearing a terrible cannonade on that side where the Emperor was, thought proper to march thither, and thus loſt the day in marches.

The Duke of Ragusa, abandoned to his own forces, defended Leipsic and maintained his position during the day; but he suffered losses which were not compensated by those he inflicted upon the enemy, however great they were. Some battalions of marine artillerymen conducted themselves but indifferently. Generals Compans and Frederick were wounded. In the evening the Duke of Ragusa, himself slightly wounded, was obliged to contract his position upon the Partha. He was obliged to abandon in this movement several dismounted cannon and several waggons.

Her Majesty the Empress has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 24th of October, 1813:—

The battle of Wachau disconcerted all the enemy's projects; but his army was so numerous that he had ſtill resources, He hastily called in, during the night, the corps which he had left upon his line of operations, and the divisions which remained upon the Saale; and he pressed the march of General Bennigsen, who was coming up with 40,000 men.

After the movement in retreat, which he made on the 16th in the evening, and during the night, the enemy occupied a fine position two leagues in the rear. It was requisite to employ the 17th in reconnoitring and fully determining upon the point of attack That day was besides necessary to allow the parks of reserve to arrive, and replace the 80,000 cannon-balls which had been expended in the battle. The enemy had therefore time to reassemble his troops which he had scattered, when he delivered himself up to his chimerical projects, and to receive the re-inforcements which he expected.

Having received information of the arrival of these re-inforcements, and knowing that the position of the enemy was very strong, the Emperor resolved to draw them upon another ground. The 18th, at two o'clock in the morning, he approached Leipsic within two leagues, and formed his army with the right at Connewitz, his centre at Probstheyde, and the left at Stoetteritz; placing himself at the mill of Ta. The Prince of the Moskwa, on his part, had placed his troops in front of the Army of Silesia, on the Partha; the 6th corps at Schoenfeld; and the 3d and 7th along the Partha at Neutsch and at Teckla. The Duke of Padua, with General Dombrowski, guarded the position and the suburbs of Leipsic, on the road of Halle. At three o'clock in the morning the the Emperor was at the village of Lindenau, and ordered General Bertrand to march on Lutzen and Weissenfels, to sweep the plain, and secure the debouches of the Saale, and the line of communication with Erfurt. The light troops of the enemy dispersed: at noon General Bertrand was master of Weissenfels and the bridge on the Saale. Having thus secured his communications, the Emperor waited the approach of the enemy with firmness.

At nine o'clock the scouts announced that they were marching on all the line. At ten o'clock, the cannonade commenced. Prince Poniatowski and General Lesol defended the bridge of Connewitz. The King of Naples, with the 2d corps, was at Probstheyde, and the Duke of Tarentum at Holzhauzen. All the efforts of the enemy, during the day, against Connewitz, and Probstheyde, failed The Duke of Tarentum was outflanked at Holzhausen. The Emperor ordered him to take a position at the village of Stoetteritz: the cannonade was terrible. The Duke of Castiglione, who defended a wood in the centre, maintained himself there the whole of the day. The old guard was drawn up in reserve, on a rising ground, in four massy columns, directed towards the four principal points of attack. The Duke of Reggio was sent to support Prince Poniatowski; and the Duke of Treviso to guard the debouches of the city of Leipsic. The principal success of the battle was at the village of Probstheyde; the enemy attacked it four times in considerable force, and four times they were repulsed with great loss. At 5 o'clock in the evening the Emperor caused the artillery of the reserve to advance, and drove back the fire of the enemy, who withdrew to the distance of a league from the field of battle.

In the mean-time, the army of Silesia attacked the suburbs of Halle. All its attacks, reported a number of times during the day, failed. It attempted, with the greater part of its force, to pass the Partha at Schoenfeld and St. Teckla. Thrice it succeeded in gaining a footing on the left bank; and thrice the Prince of the Moskwa repulsed and overthrew it at the point of the bayonet At three o'clock *p. m.* the victory was our's, as well on this side against the army of Silesia, as on the side of the Emperor, against the grand army.

But at this inſtant the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Wurtemberg cavalry, paſsed over in a body to the enemy. Of the Saxon army there remained only General Zeschan, the Commander in-Chief, and 500 men. This act of treason not only cauſed a vacancy in our lines, but also delivered up to the enemy the important debouche confided to the Saxon army, who carried their infamy so far as inſtantly to turn their 40 pieces of cannon against the division of Durutte. A moment of disorder succeeded; the enemy paſsed the Partha, and marched upon Reidnitz, which they occupied: they were now, therefore, only half a league from Leipsic. The Emperor sent his horse guards, commanded by General Nansouty, with 40 pieces of artillery, to take in flank the troops that were advancing along the Partha to attack Leipsic. He proceeded in person with a division of the guards to the village of Reidnitz. The promptitude of these movements restored order. The village was re-taken, and the enemy driven to a great distance. The field of battle remained entirely in our power, and the French army remained victorious in the fields of Leipsic as they had in those of Wachau. At night fall, the fire of our cannon had, at all points, repulsed that of the enemy to the distance of a league from the field of battle. The Generals of Division Vial and Rochambeau fell gloriously. Our loſs on this day may be estimated at 4000 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy must have been considerable in the extreme. They took no prisoners from us, and we took from them 500 men.

At six in the evening, the Emperor ordered his dispositions for the following day: but, at seven o'clock, Generals Sorbier and Dulauloy, commanding the artillery of the army and of the guards, came to his bivouac to inform him of the expenditure of the day: 95,000 cannon-balls had been fired. They informed him that the ammunition in reserve was exhausted, and that there remained only 16,000 cannon balls; that this would ſcarcely suffice for a cannonade of two hours, after which no ammunition would remain for ulterior events: that the army had in five days fired upwards of 220,000 cannon-balls, and that a further supply could only be furniſhed at Magdeburg or Erfurt. This state of things rendered neceſsary a prompt movement upon one of our two largest depots. The Emperor decided for that of Erfurt, for the same reason which induced him to come to Leipsic, to enable him to appreciate the defection of Bavaria.

The Emperor immediatly gave orders that the baggage, the parks, and the artillery ſhould paſs the defiles of Lindenau; he gave similar orders with respect to the cavalry, and the different corps of the army; and then repaired to the Prussian Hotel, in the suburbs of Leipsic, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening.

The circumstance obliged the French army to renounce the fruits of the two victories in which they had, with so much glory, beaten troops greatly superior in numbers, and the armies of the whole Continent. But this movement was not without difficulty. From Leipsic to Lindenau there is a defile of two leagues, with from five to six bridges on the road. It was proposed to place 6000 men and 60 pieces of cannon in Leipsic, which is a walled town; to occupy that town as a *tete de file*; to burn its vast suburbs in order to prevent the enemy from effecting a lodgment therein, and to give full scope for our artillery on the ramparts to play. However odious the treason of the Saxon army was, the Emperor could not resolve to deſtroy one of the fineſt cities in Germany; to deliver it up to the disorders of every kind inseparable from such a defence; and that, too, under the eyes of the King, who had been pleased to accompany the Emperor from Dresden, and who was so sensibly afflicted by the conduct of his army. The Emperor chose rather to expose himself to the loſs of a few hundred waggons, than to adopt this barbarous measure.

At break of day, all the parks, the baggage, the whole of the artillery, the cavalry, the guards, and two thirds of the army, had already paſsed the defile. The Duke of Tarentum and Prince Poniatowſki were charged to hold the suburbs, and to defend them long enough to allow the whole to debouche, and then to extricate, themselves, to the paſsage of the defile towards eleven o'clock. At six o'clock in the morning the Magistrates of Leipsic sent a deputation to the Prince of Schwartzenberg, to beg that he would not make the city the scene of an action that would occasion its ruin. At nine o'clock the Emperor mounted his horse, entered Leipsic, and paid a visit to the King. He left this Prince at full liberty to do as he pleased, and not to quit his dominions, leaving them to be exposed to that seditious spirit which had been fomented amongst the soldiers. A Saxon battalion had been formed at Dresden, and joined to the young guards. The Emperor caused it to be drawn up at Leipsic, in front of the King's palace, to serve him as a guard, and protect him from the first movement of the enemy. Half an hour after, the Emperor repaired to Lindenau, there to await the evacuation of Leipsic, and to see the last troops paſs the bridges before putting himself in march.

Meanwhile the enemy was speedily apprised that the greater part of the army had evacuated Leipsic, and that there remained there only a strong rear guard. They briſkly attacked the Duke of Tarentum and Prince Poniatowſki; they were repeatedly repulsed; and in the act of defending the suburbs, our rear guard effected its retreat. But the Saxons that had remained in the city fired upon the troops from the ramparts, which obliged them to accelerate their retreat, and occasioned some disorder.

The Emperor had ordered the engineers to form *fougades* under the grand bridge which is between Leipsic and Lindenau, in order to blow it up at the latest moment; and thus to retard the march of the enemy, and give time for our baggage to file off General Dulauloy had entrusted this operation to Colonel Montfort. This Colonel, instead of remaining on the spot to direct it, and to give the signal, ordered a corporal and four sappers to blow up the bridge the instant the enemy ſhould appear. The corporal, an ignorant fellow, and but ill comprehending the nature of the duty with which he was charged, upon hearing the first ſhot discharged

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the **PROPRIETORS**, *by* **SAMUEL RANS**, *No.* 7, *Forbes's Street.*
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1814.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

from the ramparts of the city, set fire to the *fougades* and blew up the bridge. A part of the army was still on the other side with a park of 80 pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of waggons. The advance of this part of the army, who were approaching the bridge, seeing it blow up, conceived it was in the power of the enemy. A cry of dismay spread from rank to rank—" The enemy are close upon our rear, and the bridges are destroyed!" The unfortunate soldiers dispersed, and endeavoured to effect their escape as well as they could. The Duke of Tarentum swam acroſs the river; Count Lauriston, leſs fortunate, was drowned; Prince Poniatowſki, mounted on a spirited horse, darted into the water, and appeared no more. The Emperor was not informed of this disaster until it was too late to remedy it. In fact, no remedy would have been poſsible. Colonel Montfort, and the Corporal of Sappers, have been handed over to a Court-martial.

It is impoſsible as yet to aſcertain the loſses occasioned by this unfortunate event; but they are estimated at 12,000 men, and several hundred waggons. The disorder which it has occasioned in the army has changed the state of affairs. The French army, though victorious, is arriving at Erfurt, as a defeated army would have arrived there. It is impoſsible to describe the regret which the army feels for Prince Poniatowſki, Count Lauriston, and all the brave men who perished in consequence of this fatal event. We have no accounts of General Regnier; it is not known whether he is taken or killed. The profound grief of the Emperor may be easily conceived, who sees from inattention to his wiſe dispositions the reſults of so many fatigues and labours completely vanishing.

On the 19th the Emperor slept at Markranstaedt; the Duke of Reggio remained at Lindenau. On the 20th the Emperor passed the Saale at Weissenfels. On the 21st the army passed the Unstrut at Freyburg; General Bertrand took a position upon the heights of Coesen. On the 22d the Emperor slept at the village of Ollendorf. On the 23d he arrived at Erfurt. The enemy, who had been struck with consternation by the battles of the 16th and 18th, has, from the disaster of the 19th, resumed the courage and ascendancy of victory. The French army, after such brilliant succeſses, has lost its victorious attitude. We have found at Erfurt provisions, ammunition, clothing, all, that the army stood in need of. The Staff will publish the report of the different Chiefs of the army as to the officers who distinguished themselves in the grand battles of Wachau and Leipsic.

LONDON,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1813.

At length we have received the French accounts of the great events in the neighbourhood of Leipsic *Paris papers* to the 4th instant have arrived, containing four successive reports of the situation of the armies to the 4th, 15th, 16th, and 24th ult. at which last date they were at Erfurt, haveing, in their own words, arrived there the day preceding, " as a beaten army should have arrived." How was this to be accounted for,—how to be glossed over,—how to be prevented from throwing all France into despair? The students of French bulletins cannot be at a loss for a reply. The only [illegible] was to cry Victory!—to swear that the Emperor's [illegible] were [illegible]ine, profound, and, above all, attended with com[illegible]hat he had foreseen every thing: pro[illegible]hing; *but*—that a series of accidents [illegible]en) had occasioned him to c[illegible] some trifling loſs, [illegible] in few words, the method which has been pursued in such caſes, without variation, from the time of " the great Jean Bon St. Andre," to the preſent day; but it must be owned, that as there is now a stronger motive than ever for deception, ſo Buonaparte, as might naturally have been expected from a fellow of his stamp, has quite lied up to the occasion.

To unravel the intricacies of a maſs of groſs and notorious falsehoods, always impreſses the human mind with a ſense of degradation; it is often, however, a neceſsary labour; and in the preſent instance, it is on our part a duty, which we shall endeavour faithfully to perform. The pretended succeſses of various divisions, up to the time of Buonaparte's reaching Duben, we have before noticed. They are very immaterial. What affords us ſome ſatisfaction is to obſerve, that the bold and decided movement of the Crown Prince, in croſsing the Elbe and the Saale, and abandoning his bridges on the former river, (a meaſure, which, in a man of his prudence and caution, always appeared to us a certain indication of ſucceſs), led Buonaparte at once into a ſnare, and filled him with a most unfounded confidence. He ſent Regnier, Bertrand, and Ney to seize the bridges at Wu[illegible]burg, Deſsau, and Acken; and he propoſed to paſs the Elbe himself, to menace Berlin, and to make Magdeburg instead of Dreſden his *point d'appui.* It was at this juncture that Sir C. Stewart's diſpatches of the 14th and 15th ult. were written, which did not come to hand till after thoſe of the 17th and 19th, and conſequently were not publiſhed till Saturday, when they appeared in the shape of a *Supplement to the Extraordinary Gazett.* They, however, only shew, that the annihilation of the French army being the ſole object, the Allies diſregarded the temporary inconvenience of losing their bridges on the Elbe, & proceeded in their task of hemming in the enemy, constantly narrowing the circle round him, until [illegible] brought within a few miles of Leipsic on all [illegible]

The first grand diſappointment which B[illegible] perienced was the defection of Bavaria[illegible] treaty signed on the 8th ult. reached [illegible] at Duben,. He ſeaſonably conjecture[illegible] ple would be followed by other Princes [illegible] the Lower Rhine was threatened; and [illegible] instantly began his retreat, by falling b[illegible] around which city he had collected all [illegible] 25th, ſurrounded by the Allies, in th[illegible] ed by Sir C. Stewart[illegible]

On that day, Prin[illegible] Schwartze[illegible] Public Orders, tha[illegible] would [illegible] sive action on the 16th; and ac[illegible] next morning, the Grand Army [illegible] ed on the French. It is needleſs to [illegible] of an account in great meaſure fi[illegible] pal facts are already known. The [illegible]

broken about three in the afternoon. Its reſerves were brought up, which turned the balance the other way; as is ſufficiently indicated by the French expreſsion, that Curial's division of the guard afterwards ſucceeded in *re-establiſhing* affairs: and, in fact, this may be termed a drawn battle. The French troops engaged in it were the 2d, 5th; 8th, and 11th corps, under Victor, Lauriston, Poniatowski, and Macdonald, the Guards under Oudinot and Mortier, and the cavalry commanded by Murat and Latour Maubourg. It would appear, that during the main conflict, the 4th corps, under Bertrand, was alſo engaged at ſome distance on the extreme right of the French, in defending the bridge of Lindenau leading to Weiſsenfels.

The battle against Blucher, fought on the ſame day, to the North of Leipsic, is alluded to in terms which fully justify the account giv[illegible]t by Sir Charles Stewart. Hereagain, " one of t[illegible]ral circumstances, which often have an influence o[illegible] most important affairs," diſappointed the [illegible]n miſ[illegible]peror's hopes. The 3d corps [illegible] the right, [illegible] thought proper [illegible] which, when it ſhould have gone to the left. [illegible]ved but ſome battalions of marine-artilleymen " b[illegible], who, indifferently;" and the reſult was, that M[illegible]mon[illegible] af- with two ſubordinate Generals, was wounded in th[illegible] fair, was driven acroſs the Partha, abandoning ſome cannon and ſeveral waggons.

The great, the decisive day, however, was the 18th. The Allies were in a fine position; they had called in all their detached corps; they were joined by Bennigſen with 40,000 men; their army was ſo numerous, that they had still reſources. What did Buonaparte anticipate from all this? Plainly, a defeat. If he had expected a victory, he must have known, that there would be no occasion to abandon Leipsic, with all his magazines and hoſpitals, his sick and wounded, his ally the King of Saxony and all the Court, to fly precipitately toward Weiſsenfels. Yet at three in the morning did he diſpatch Bertrand towards this point " to ſecure the debouches from the Saale and the communication with Erfurt." Having taken this precaution, he ſays, he firmly awaited the enemy—an expreſsion ſavouring a little of those apprehensions which the event ſo fully justified.

The cannonade commenced at ten in the morning, and by three in the afternoon, if we believe this Munchauſen of the military world, he had gained the victory on all sides; when, lo! in this moment of victory, the whole of the Saxon infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Wurtemburg cavalry, deſerted to the enemy! Oh m[illegible]! Oh faithleſs Germans! What! deſert [illegible] ſo beneficent, ſo amiable and upright a Prince as the head of the houſe of Ajaccio! Shame upon you! [illegible] them, to stick by him whilst his affairs were [illegible], and to deſert him when he was victorious [illegible] was ſurely very unreaſonable; enough [illegible] di[illegible] calculator who is never diſconcerted to [illegible] oracle that never errs! Theſe un[illegible] [illegible] their " infamy " ſo far, as " imm[illegible] [illegible] 40 pieces of cannon upon Durut[illegible] [illegible] which was the more unaccountable, [illegible] the ſatisfaction of ſeeing this very Du[illegible] long [illegible] military authority in their own [illegible] Men that can hate the French, after having k[illegible] [illegible] must be strangely constituted, to be ſure.

[illegible] however, Buonaparte still remained [illegible]! He had even reſolved to follow up his [illegible] on the following day,—when, behold, another diſappointment! No cannon-balls were left. [illegible] might, indeed, be procured at Magdeburg; but [illegible] the way. They might alſo be [illegible] To [illegible] therefore, it was [illegible] When the Hero of the South left [illegible]cow, it [illegible] propoſed to him to burn what re[illegible] of that city; but his known humanity revolted [illegible] idea, The ſame convenient ſort of *proposer* [illegible] hand now, and recommended the burning of t[illegible] burbs of Leipsic; but the humane Emperor re[illegible] the ſame answer; and *in the night* moved [illegible] troops, of whom two thirds had by day break [illegible] the defile of Lindenau. The other third, u[illegible] command of Macdonald, Poniatowski, and L[illegible] put itſelf in march about 11 o'clock for [illegible] destination. There was but one battalion [illegible] that had not gone over to the Allies. The[illegible] in Leipsic, and wonderful to relate, eve[illegible] from the ramparts on the last ranks of the re[illegible] French! This was another of the unforeseen accidents. It caused the retreat to be *accelerated,* and occasioned ſome disorder; but it was nothing to what ensued. A bridge was to be passed. The enemy were coming fast up behind. Just as the head of the disordered columns reached the bridge, it blew up. Thoſe who remember, that the very ſame accident happened at the croſsing of the Beresyna, may be uncharitable enough to ſuppoſe, that Buonaparte intentionally cauſed the exploſion, in both instances, as a means of ſaving himſelf and the major part of his army, at the expence of the remainder. He, however, attributes the whole to the blunder of a poor corporal, who miſunderſtood the orders with which he was charged. A fatal blunder, indeed; for it occaſioned all that part of the army which had not croſsed the river to diſband, leaving behind them *eighty* pieces of cannon, and ſome hundreds of carriages. Macdonald ſaved himſelf by ſwimming, but Lauriston and Poniatowski diſappeared. They were first mentioned as dead, but ſubſequent accounts lead us to believe they are amongst the priſoners. The direct road [illegible] Erfurt, which leads, through Naumburg [illegible] and Eckhartsberg, had ſome tim[illegible]

Wurtzburg, the latter of which places is already declared in a state of siege. There is, however, a singular confuſion as to Buonaparte's march after quitting Erfurt; his head quarters on the 28th being repreſented, in different articles, to have been at Eiſenach, at Vacha, and at Fulda, though the first of theſe places is full 60 miles distant from the last. Several Generals had already reached Frankfort on the 29th. Troops were arriving there night and day, as it ſhould ſeem in a broken and disbanded state; and all thoſe that had recently been ſent to Caſsel, were recalled, leaving Westphalia, in a great meaſure, to its fate. At ſuch a juncture much may depend on the activity of General Wrede: and we trust he will waſh off the stain of having ſerved in the Tyrant's legions, by a double zeal in the cauſe of his native Germany.

It is in vain to conſult Buonaparte's falſe and fraudulent Reports for any rational estimate of his loſs. He calculates that of the Austrians on the 16th at 25,000. The events of that day ſhow, that both armies must have ſuffered in nearly an equal proportion, though probably not to the extent here stated. He, however, modestly reckons his own loſs at *one tenth* of his opponents; and on the murderous day of the 18th, which was certainly not paralleled even by that of Borodino, he ſets down his killed and wounded at no more than 4,000, a number to which he probably might, without much exaggeration, have ſubjoined an additional cypher. On the 19th, he conjecturally ſtates the loſs, by the exploſion of the bridge, at 12,000; but it must be noticed, that according to the context, a full third part of his army appears to have been ſacrificed on that occaſion. Now, he ſurely does not mean to ſay, that he has with him at preſent a force of only 24,000 men. Before he left Dreſden it was oſtentatiouſly announced, that he had between that place and Leipſic 170,000 French troops. Augereau afterwards joined with 15,000, and to theſe are to be added ſome portions of the garriſons of Dreſden, Leipſic, and Torgau, which have ſince been brought into the field. If from a total of near 20[illegible] he had lost only 6,500 in two victorious battles, [illegible] he have been induced to remove from Leipſic [illegible] hazard of his total destruction? Would he [illegible] strong enough to laugh at the Bavarian de[illegible] to bruſh away the Bavarian army of 35,0[illegible] [illegible] his path? But if, on the o[illegible] [illegible] ſhew that he has not ab[illegible] of the most remaining, and theſe [illegible] then w[illegible] after ſ[illegible] pulation without [illegible] to his am[illegible] attempts to delude them to new ſacri[illegible] the most groſs, the most ſhamele[illegible] lived to their deception. Theſe [illegible] begin to operate on the [illegible] To ſee that the fancied em[illegible] like a picture in the [illegible] have been wreſted [illegible] even weeks, [illegible] abandoned. [illegible] were publi[illegible]

[illegible] from Italy. [illegible] Germany be [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of Dal[illegible] Belluno, Cadore, and Treviſe, [illegible] Abrantes and Albufera; and [illegible] Northern Germany, has already [illegible]

[illegible] circumſtances, that the conſcription [illegible] is to be carried into effect. Is it [illegible] to believe, that the deluded and exhauſted people will ſubmit to this new and cruel ſacrifice at [illegible] of a perverted and impotent Impostor? That [illegible] country is exhauſted both of men and money they [illegible] feel; and that they are groſsly, impudently, cheated, a compariſon of the Tyrant's own ſtatements will eaſily ſhow. Hitherto he has always told them they were fighting the battles of the Continent against England; now behold him avowing, that " the armies of the whole Continent" are ranged against him! Behold, in ſucceſsion, Pruſsia, Auſtria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, deſerting his ſtandard, and oppoſing him with their united force. Behold the name of the Great Nation converted into a mark of infamy, an object of loathing and horror to the civilized world. To whom, to whom alone, is this owing? To the Monſter, who, not ſatisfied with the Imperial purple, and the uſurped [illegible] ſovereignty, has dared [illegible]

transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

H. M.'s Ship Rippon, off Abrevack, Oct. 21, 1813.

My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in reporting the capture of Le Weser, a French frigate of the large class, mounting 44 guns, and having 340 men, commanded by the Captain de Vaisseau Cantzlaat, Chevalier de L'Order Imperiale de la Reunion, by his Majesty's ship under my command, in company with the Scylla and Royalist brigs.

She left the Texel on the last day of September, and had captured two Swedish vessels in the North Sea, and lost her main and mizen-masts in a gale on the 16th of this month.

Captain Macdonald's letter, which I have the honour to transmit, will acquaint your Lordship with the perseverance with which he had watched this frigate, which he fell in with four days ago, sixty leagues to the west of Ushant, and of a gallant joint attack made by the Scylla and Royalist on the frigate yesterday, in sight of the Rippon, and upon her weather beam.

The judicious measures taken by [illegible] Macdonald and Bremer, enabl[illegible] ficer to join me at [illegible] with intelligence [illegible] the Scylla watch[illegible] day-light, [illegible] opportuni[illegible] About [illegible]

her quar[illegible] commenced the action [illegible] ter, which continued for an hour, [illegible] when our sails and rigging being very much cut, and mainmast severely wounded, the Royalist nearly in the same predicament, we hauled off to repair the damages, the weather being very squally, so as to endanger our masts. A man of war appearing to the northward, I ordered the Royalist to apprise her of our situation: at day-light this morning, I observed a large ship to leeward, which proved to be his Majesty's ship Rippon, and as you, Sir, was an eye-witness of our proceeding this morning, I beg leave to refer to you for the subsequent event.

Any encomium I can bestow on Captain Bremer would I am convinced, fail very short of his deserts; and I beg leave to return him [illegible] officers and ship's [illegible]

List of killed and Wounded of His Majesty's sloop Scylla, in action with the Weser French frigate, 21st of October, 1813.

Killed.—None.

Slightly Wounded.—James Watts, quarter-master's mate; Peter Rathbone, able seaman

(Signed) C. MACDONALD, Commander.
R. M'MANUS, Surgeon.

Return of killed and Wounded of his Majesty's sloop Royalist, in Action with the Weser French Frigate Oct. 21, 1813.

Killed,—Joseph Sangter, able seaman; Cornelius Ralt. ordinary seaman.

Severely Wounded—Mr. W. Wilson, master; Alexander Mason, ordinary seaman; William George, seaman; Henry Kitson, seaman; Peter Read, gunner's mate.

Slightly wounded.—Mr. J. Waring, first lieutenant; Robert George, private marine; Andrew Newton, ordinary seaman; Richard Elliot, boy.——Total—2 killed; 9 wounded.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER, Capt.
W. F. CARTER, Surgeon.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday November 2,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Downing-Street, November 1, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an [illegible]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Nov. 2, 1813.

A letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilſon Croker, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Sultan, in Cawſand Bay, 30th October, 1813, incloses the following, addreſſed to his Lordſhip:—

Andromache, October 25, 1813, Scilly N. N. F.
Diſtance 22 Leagues.

[illegible]

The Andromache has received no injury in her hull, nor aught to mention in her ſails or rigging, while I lament to ſay, that Mr. Thomas Dickenſon, the Firſt Lieutenant, is ſeverely wounded, and one ſeaman slightly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE TOBIN, Capt.

To Admiral Lord Keith, K, B. &c.

P. S. It seems, that La Trave had two men wounded by an Engliſh brig of war, on the 19th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

The Speaker informed the Houſe, that in purſuance of their reſolution, the Addreſs of the Houſe had been preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, who had made a moſt gracious anſwer, in which he stated, that it was with the greateſt ſatisfaction he received the loyal Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, containing their aſſurances of ſupport at ſo important a moment [illegible] All means, under the aſsiſtance of Divine Providence, ſhould be employed by His Royal Highneſs in the common cauſe [illegible] efforts of the great [illegible] happily formed, with the view of leading to a ſecure and honourable peace.

PUNISHMENTS.

Sir Samuel Romilly moved for certain returns of perſons impriſoned in different jails in Great Britain and Ireland, the nature of their charges, and the convictions thereon.—Ordered.

SURREY.

On the motion of Mr. Serjeant Onslow, a [illegible] ordered for the [illegible] county of Surrey, in conſequence [illegible] of Sir Thomas Sutton.

HELSTONE.

[illegible] ſaid, that the proceedings [illegible] this borough [illegible] A Bill [illegible] was the reaſon why [illegible] on the ſubject [illegible] generally deſirous [illegible] on the [illegible] He wiſh[illegible] conſider[illegible] caſe [illegible]

[illegible] ſort of remedy it was intended to apply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that Government had, more than once, recently conſidered this ſubject. All he could then ſay was, that ſome meaſure would probably, be ſubmitted to Parliament at no great diſtance what its nature was, he was not prepared exactly to ſtate. In the courſe of the ſummer, from [illegible]

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Lord Caſtlereagh brought up copies of a Convention concluded with the King of Pruſsia on June 14, 1813; of one concluded with the Emperor of Ruſsia of a ſimilar date; and of another with Ruſsia of the 6th of July, 1813. It was his intention to move an Addreſs to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent for a copy of the Supplementary Convention concluded with the King of Pruſsia, in order to bring before the Houſe a full view, of the tranſactions, before they were called upon for a vote. With reſpect to any particular points of which the ratifications had not been yet received, he could ſee no objection, with all the circumſtances of the caſe before them, to Parliament's coming to a contingent reſolution. His object, he repeated, was to afford a clear view of the whole of the different Conventions. On [illegible] day he ſhould move to refer theſe Papers [illegible] the Committee of Supply.

The Co[illegible] Treaties were ordered to lie on [illegible] table.

Lord Caſtlereagh then moved an Addreſs to the Prince Regent, for a copy of the Convention with the King of Pruſsia, ſupplemantary to that concluded on the 14th of July, 1813, at Reichenbach.—Agreed to.

Mr. Bankes obtained leave to bring in a Bill. purſuant to his notice of Thurſday, for continuing the preſent temporary Act reſpecting Sinecures and Penſions, for a time to be limited.

SPEECH OF MR. SPEAKER.

Mr. Holmes Sumner roſe according to the notice he had given, but ſtated, that he felt very conſiderable difficulty as to the mode of proceeding, in a matter which ſo much concerned the character and honour of the Right Hon. Gentleman in the Chair. In the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, it was his wiſh to put the Houſe into the poſſession of ſome document on which to proceed; otherwiſe it would be uſeleſs to ſay many words on the ſubject. Thoſe who entertained opinions ſimilar to thoſe of the Noble Lord, and thoſe who thought very differently, must equally feel how impossible it was to proceed, without the production of ſuch a document. He believed [illegible] it was not unuſual, in ſuch circumſtan[illegible] [illegible]hough no official document exiſted, to [illegible]hat Mr. Speaker be deſired to print [illegible]ech which he had delivered. It might [illegible]haps, expected, that he (Mr. S.) ſhould [illegible] to the Houſe, what were his ulterio[illegible] [illegible]s, ſhould ſuch a motion be granted. T[illegible] [illegible] however, at that moment, he ſhould [illegible] perfectly at a loſs; but as he had communi[illegible]cated his intention to the Noble Lord, [illegible] hoped it would not be thought unfair, if [illegible] made ſome enquiries of him, reſpecting [illegible] on which he had founded his [illegible] [illegible]ught, that the cand[illegible] Noble Lord [illegible]

[illegible] it impoſsible to refuſe [illegible] consideration at an early period. If the Noble Lord intended his motion only as a vehicle for his proteſt againſt thoſe principles, as ſtated by Mr. Speaker, upon which the Houſe rejected the Bill in favour of the Roman Catholics, it was, ſo far, a matter of perfect indifference to him, whether it was diſcuſsed now, or at ſome future period. The abſence of many of the Iriſh Members had been mentioned by the Noble Lord, as a reaſon for delay; but then it ſhould be conſidered, that it was the duty of thoſe Members to be preſent now in Parliament, and not the duty of the Houſe of Commons to wait for them. If nothing more was meant than an indirect way of renewing the diſcuſsions of the Roman Catholic queſtion, he ſhould not object to waiting for the Iriſh Members, who had ſo great [illegible] intereſt in the ſubject. Under all the cir[illegible] [illegible] ſhould conclude by moving, [illegible]

other precedents. The entry would not, in the least, preclude any ulterior decision.

Mr. Tierney.—If entering the speech was any point of reſpect to Mr. Speaker, he ſhould be the last to object; but he wiſhed the matter proceeded upon in the way least liable to misconception.

Mr. Rose spoke in favour of entering the speech.

Lord Morpeth said, that his motion had no connection whatever with the observations of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Whitbread), of whoſe intentions he was unaware: except so far as Mr. Speaker had, in consequence of those observations, expressed his readiness to meet any objections to his Speech. He assured the House he should certainly make his motion. He was not prepared precisely to state what were his ultimate views: but he could say, that, in his mind, Mr. Speaker's speech contained expressions, which were both in a Parliamentary and a constitutional view, extremely questionable; and which deserved the ſolemn investigation of a full House of Commons. Such was his conviction; and he ſhould proceed upon it, unless arrested in his course by unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances. It was, perhaps, unnecessary for him to say, that he had made use of no reflections on the conduct of Mr. Speaker, in giving his notice. He had been too long a Member of that House, and had too many opportunities of witnessing the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman in the Chair, to give vent to any such expressions.

Mr. B. Bathurst argued at considerable length on the delicacy and difficulty of the situation in which the House might find itself placed by the Noble Lord's Motion. It would be extremely unfair to keep a motion of this nature suspended over the person who presided over their deliberations and proceedings, for the length of time proposed. He saw no good likely to arise from this discussion.

Mr. Whitbread thought the course adopted by the Hon. Mover was altogether unprecedented. He believed this to be the first time, after notice of a motion had been regularly given by a Member of Parliament that another Member had undertaken to interfere with such notice. It was competent to the Noble Lord, if he had pleased, to have originated the motion at any time without [illegible] he had very properly mani[illegible] [illegible] He could not un[illegible] [illegible] Mover, or from [illegible] the Right [illegible] what was [illegible] the present [illegible] were entirely [illegible] the Noble [illegible] of the [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] be decided in [illegible] of the Members. He was, therefore, against the present production of the Speech, because he thought it would be better to delay it till the time of the ulterior discussion proposed by his Noble Friend. The Right Honourable Gentleman opposite had allowed that the Speech was unauthorised, but said, that it should be left to the discretion and responsibility of the Speaker, what he would utter on particular occasions. He (Mr. W.) apprehended that there was a clear distinction as to the line to be adopted by the Speaker: when acts had been done in that House, then he had authority to comment and explain; when no acts had been done, there was no authority. The Speaker, as Speaker, knew nothing of the Catholic question, which had failed, whatever he knew as an individual; yet, as a public officer, he had no kind of cognisance of [illegible] was not on the Records of the House. [illegible] House of Commons should agree to the [illegible] the Speech, he hoped that no fur[illegible] [illegible]ng would be adopted in the ab[illegible] [illegible] Iriſh Members, to force the de[illegible] [illegible] great question. The Member [illegible] who lives in a close adjoining [illegible]d, why the Irish Members were [illegible] their places? Surely it was not [illegible]nable to expect them at this [illegible] be as punctual as the English [illegible] it was impossible; for the [illegible] public business in which many [illegible] engaged, necessarily detained [illegible] own country. There had been [illegible] between himself and the Noble [illegible] indeed, heard something of the intention of his Noble Friend, and had, on that account, declined to take any step himself, till he saw what would be the result of his motion. The Hon. Mover and Seconder of the present question seemed to him to act very wrong, inasmuch at they were endeavouring to wrest from the Noble Lord the mastery of his own conduct: and by their calling upon him to give the details of his future proposition, they were doing that which muſt be destructive of the present courteous practice of giving notices of motions. He hoped that the motion of the Hon. Gentleman would not be persevered in, not because he did not wish to have the paper produced, but because he thought it more expedient not to produce it till the time of the proposed debate. He thought the matter might be safely left to the discretion and candour of the Noble Lord: of his discretion, the House had sufficient experience, to entertain no fear on that head; and to his candour, he was sure the Right Hon. Speaker himself would be content to give the fullest confidence.

Lord Castlereagh thonght the Noble Lord had placed himself and the Chair in a painful situation. It was impossible for the House to divert him from his course; but he put it to his candour, of which he entertained the highest opinion, whether it was right to keep a question of such consequence so long in suspense. He, indeed, trusted, that the House reposed that confidence in the Chair, as to feel assured, that nothing had been done which could be considered as derogatory from its character: a suggestion was, indeed, hinted against it, and that must be painful if it remained undetermined. If the Right Hon. Gentleman had failed in any part of his public and official duty, it was not necessary to wait for the Irish Members to investigate such failure: if, indeed, the motion of the Noble Lord intended to discuss, whether the sentiments in the Speaker's address were those which actuated the House in its decision on a great question, then it might require the fullest attendance: at the same time he must say, that feeling on the subject of the Catholic question as much interest as the Noble Lord; and with equally sincere and ardent wishes for its ultimate success, he thought no good could result from any oblique introduction of it; and that it would be materially hurt by frittering it away in collateral discussion. As to the sentiments of the imputed speech, he certainly must protest against them; yet he did not think that they might not admit of a very different construction from that put upon them. It was impossible to conceive the Speaker to have been actuated by any improper motive; nor did he ſee how the Houſe could analyze a motive, with a view to decide whether the Speaker's conduct had been correct or other[illegible]any rate it was important, and perfectly consistent with propriety, that the House ſhould have in the most authentic ſhape the document on which they ſhould proceed.

A Member, whoſe name we could not learn, ſaid a few words but quite inaudible.

Mr. C. Wynne ſaid, it was necessary for the Houſe to have the fullest information on this ſubject, and recommended, that the ſpeeches of the Speaker ſhould always be regularly entered on the journals. He wiſhed to add to the preſent motion, the words "for the uſe of the Members."

Mr. Tierney said. his Noble friend had been unjustly arraigned as having placed the Speaker in a painful situation: the Speaker, in fact, had placed himself in that situation. He had also placed all those Gentlemen who voted for the Catholics, as well as four millions of Catholic subjects, in a painful situation, and that now for the space of five months, Surely, then, his feelings would be able to endure a little pain which was to last only two months. The motives of the Speaker might have been good, yet they appeared to deſerve animadversion, and certainly investigation, which would be best conducted in the fullest possible House. Indeed, he thought it an occaſion for a call of the House

Mr. Ryder, though he was well acquainted with the candid diſpoſition of his Noble Friend (Lord Morpeth), yet thought, that on this occaſion he had not proceeded either with candour or liberality in holding ſuspended an accuſation of much importance over the firſt Authority in that House.

Mr. Abercromby inſiſted that the fulleſt attendance was neceſſary for the inveſtigation of ſuch a matter, and that he was ſure the Speaker himſelf would be anxious for the fulleſt and moſt dispassionate discusion, and would deprecate any unſatisfactory or inconcluſive deciſion.

Mr. Ryder explained.

The Speaker.—'Before I put the queſtion, I think it neceſſary to ſay a very few words. I forbear now to enter upon any vindication of my conduct, merely becauſe that is not a queſtion before the Houſe; but I beg leave to ſtate, that I entertain a confident perſuasion, that whenever the matter comes before the House, I ſhall be able to induce the firmeſt conviction that I have in no degree transgressed the high duties of my office." (*Hear, hear.*) The queſtion was then carried without a division.

Thanks to the Marquiss of Wellington for the Battle of the Pyrennees, &c.

Lord Castlereagh said, that in introducing to the House his propoſed motion, he was ſure they muſt be ſtruck with the ſimilarity of the circumſtances under which they last Session separated, and under which they now met. One of the laſt acts of that sitting was to return Thanks to the illustrious Commander in Spain, for that decisive victory which was the great crisis of the Peninsolar war. Without venturing to anticipate too much, he could now congratulate Parliament on a succession of events, that put the continental war in a position no leſs encouraging to the final triumph of the general cauſe, than the battle of Vittoria was to the cauſe of the Peninsula. He would not enter upon details; but the unparalleled magnitude of the late successes, so transcendently honourable to all the great parties engaged in them, might fairly justify the hope, that a crisis had arrived, and that the day of Leipsic would be as glorioufly conclusive as the day of Vittoria. The details of the late proceedings in the Peninsula were so engraven on the minds of Engliſhmen, that it would be enough merely to advert to them; but there was one feature on which he must be allowed to dwell, as the most auspicious omen which the course of our warlike operations had preſented. He meant that perfection both as to spirit and discipline, to which the Peninsula armies had arrived. It had been the only object of this great Country to accompliſhed the salvation of those two nations, and to achieve their independence: it was most gratifying to see that great end now consummated Spain and Portugal were now in that state as to fully justify the expression in the Speech of the Prince Regent, that the armies of the three nations were on an equal footing. It was not merely in the conflict of battle, that the native troops had ſhewn their excellence: but in all the most arduous duties of war,—in assaults,—and stormings: and particularly in that memorable capture of St. Sebastian's an achievement to which the annals of military operations afforded no parallel. The Portuguese were employed in that severe ſervice: thoſe who were not employed offered themſelves for the attack; and it was a Portuguese battalion which made the first effectual lodgement on the batteries (*Hear.*) The attack in which the enemy were driven acroſs the river, afforded the Spaniſh army, under General Friere, a glorious opportunity of ſignaliſing their prowefs: they were permitted to achieve alone the repulse of a numerous enemy, under the admiring obſervation of the whole army, and under the eye of Lord Wellington himſelf, who was a confiding witneſs to their gallantry. This was the feature on which he congratulated the Houſe, who now ſaw that a period had arrived, when it would not be dangerous even to leave these countries to themſelves; when they were no longer merely ſupported by the arms of an aſſiſting nation, but in addition to the excited ſpirit of freedom, had eſtabliſhed their armies on the firm and secure basis o[illegible]tary spirit and military discipline. (*Hear.*) considering the nature of the operations to which he had to call the attention of the house, it was necessary for them to conſider the character of the aſſaults which had taken place before the town of St. Sebastian's. The greatest courage and intrepidity had been manifested in the attack that had failed, as well as at that which was ultimately ſucceſsful: nor was the ſucceſs more owing to the courage and bravery of the troops, than to the enlightened wisdom of that gallant and illustrious General (Sir T. Graham), who has just returned to his own country, after planting the Britiſh standards on the fields of France. (*Hear, hear.*) That General conceived in his military mind an idea more daring than the annals of war had ever exhibited, in directing his guns to be fired over the heads of his troops that were advancing to storm the works. It was to this measure, proceeding from the enlightened wisdom of the illustrious General, that the brilliant ſucceſs of thoſe operations was mainly owing. It was almost unneceſſary to call the attention of the House particularly to the brilliant course of operations which had taken place under the command of Lord Wellington since the battle of Vittoria. Brilliant and extraordinary as had been the whole military career of the Noble Marquiss he had perhaps never been placed in a situation of greater difficulty in a military point of view than in his late operations in the Pyrennees. It was well known that the nature of that country allowed the enemy to choose his point of attack, and throw the whole of his numerical ſuperiority into which ever of the vallies he chose to select as the scene of his operations. A great line of poſts was to be defended, and the intervening hills made it difficult to send aſſiſtance promptly to the point attacked The enemy was from this advantage able to advance very near to Pampeluna, before Lord Wellington, who was then employed in superintending the operations before St. Sebaſtian's, could come up to repulse him. Neverthelefs, ſuch was the mode in which he conducted and combined the operations of his army, and ſuch was the manner in which he directed their march through defiles and difficult paſses, that in the courſe of six or ſeven days, with about one half of the troops under his command, he was able to repel all the attacks which had been directed againſt him by one of the beſt Generals in the French army, Marſhal Soult. In no battle was there ever a greater conteſt with that weapon which had been so long the pride of the Britiſh army, and which now the Spaniſh and Portuguese troops pride themſelves in,—the bayonet: with that weapon, which our troops so well knew how to use, he was able to drive the French army, with immense loss, from all the ſtrong positions which they had taken. Since that time, he had alſo forced them from the ſtrong positions which they had selected on French ground. He truſted, that the House knew well how to appreciate the consummate ſkill and judgment of the firſt Commander of the age, who had known how to derive the most efficacious support, not only from his own immediate troops, but from those of his allies. It muſt be highly satisfactory to the House to learn, that the troops of the three nations had arrived to such a pitch of military perfection, as not only to rival each other, but to be placed on a footing of equality. Nothing could be more gratifying to the House, or nothing more animating to our Allies in the Peninsula, than to perceive the great improvement which had taken place in the dicipline and condition of the allied armies under the command of the Noble Marquis He thought it unnecessary to detain the House with any farther observations: and ſhould conclude by moving the thanks of the house to Field Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington, for the consummate ability, active exertions and admirable judgment displayed by him in the defeat of the French army at the battle of the Pyrennees, and in the reduction of St. Sebaſtian.

This Motion was then put, and agreed to nem con.

Thanks were then voted to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, for the ſkill and bravery evinced by him in the taking of St. Sebaſtian's.

Thanks were alſo voted to Sir C. Cotton, Sir Rowland Hill, Marſhal Beresford, Sir T. Picton, Sir Lowry Cole, and all the other Lieutenant and Major-Generals, by name, who commanded divisions, as alſo to the other Officers. The Thanks of the House were alſo voted to the Spaniſh and Portuguese Generals and other Officers, and the House expressed its approbation of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates,—Adjourned.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

STATE OF IRELAND.

It is unquestionable that at no period of our history were the duties of religion more universally practiſed in England than at this time. An ernest and a pious ſolicitude for the well-being of our fellow-creatures prevails over the maſs of the people from the higher to the lower ranks of ſociety, and every propoſal for the ſpreading of knowledge, the ſolace of the power or the light of the Goſpel is received with the most liberal ſpirit. How unfortunate it is that this most benevolent feeling does not take a wiſe and practical direction! Nothing can be more true nor more important than the proverb, that Charity begins at home—and ſurely we cannot eſsentially diſcharge our duty to our neighbour, if in our eagerneſs to aſsuage the ſufferings and to enlighten the blindneſs of strangers in another hemisphere, we overlook the abodes of ignorance and miſery at home. We are led to this obſervation from perusing the pamphlets on the state of Ireland, as they have been brought into our notice by The Edinburgh Review.

"It is admitted upon all hands, that the state of Ireland is deplorable. It is the general complaint of her natives, and of the strangers who visit her, that the great maſs of her population is placed in circumstances of wretchedneſs, which strike the humane with horror. Mr. Whitelaw, in that most interesting performance, the title of which we have placed with others, at the head of this article, states the following important facts:—

"In the ancient parts of Dublin, the streets are, with a few exceptions, generally narrow; the houſes crowded together; and the rears, or back yards, of very ſmall extent. Of theſe streets, a few are the residence of the upper claſs of ſhopkeepers, and others engaged in trade; but a far greater proportion of them, with their numerous lanes and allies, are occupied by working manufacturers, by petty ſhopkeepers, the labouring poor, and beggars, crowded together to a degree distreſsing to humanity. A single apartment, in one of theſe truly wretched habitations, rates from one to two ſhillings per week; and, to lighten this rent two, three, and even four families, become joint tenants. As I was uſually out at very early hours on the ſurvey, I have frequently ſurprized from ten to sixteen perſons, of all ages and sexes, in a room not fifteen feet ſquare, stretched on a wad of filthy straw, ſwarming with vermin, and without any covering, ſave the wretched rags that constituted their wearing apparel.

"This crowded population, wherever it obtains, is almost univerſally accompanied by a very ſerious evil; a degree of filth and stench inconceivable, except by ſuch as have visited thoſe ſcenes of wretchedneſs. Into the back-yard of each houſe, frequently not ten feet deep, is flung, from the windows of each apartment, the ordure and other filth of its numerous inhabitants; from whence it is so seldom removed, that I have ſeen it nearly on a level with the windows of the first floor; and the moisture, that, after heavy rains, ouzes from this heap, having frequently no ſewer to carry it off, runs into the street, by the entry leading to the stair caſe.

"One instance, out of a thouſand that might be given, will be ſufficient. When I attempted, in the ſummer of 1798, to take the population of a ruinous houſe in Joſeph's lane, near Castlemarket. I was interrupted in my progreſs, by an inundation of putrid blood, alive with maggots, which had from an adjoining ſlaughter-yard, burst the back-door, and filled the hall, to the depth of ſeveral inches. By the help of a plank, and ſome stepping stones, which I procured for that purpoſe (for the inhabitants, without any concern waded through it,) I reached the staircaſe. It had rained violently, and from the ſhattered state of the roof, a torrent of water made its way through every floor, from the garret to the ground. The ſallow looks, and filth of the wretches who crowded round me, indicated their situation: though they ſeemed inſensible to the stench, which I could ſcarcely ſustain for a few minutes. In the garret, I found the entire family of a poor working ſhoemaker, ſeven in number, lying in a fever, without a human being to administer to their wants. On obſerving that his apartment had not a door, he informed me that his landlord, finding him not able to pay the week's rent, in conſequence of his sickneſs, and, the preceding Saturday, had taken it away in order to force him to abandon the apartment. I counted in this sty thirty ſeven perſons.

"In July 1798, the entire side of a houſe, four stories high, in School-house-lane, fell from its foundation into an adjoining yard, where it deſtroyed an entire dairy of cows. I ascended the remaining ruin through the usual approach of ſhattered ſtairs, stench, and filth. The floors had all sunk on the ſide now unsupported, forming so many inclined planes; and I observed with aſtoniſhment, that the inhabitants, above thirty in number, who had escaped deſtruction by the circumſtance of the wall falling outwards, had not deserted their apartments. I was informed, that it had remained ſome months in this situation; and that the humane landlord claimed, and actually received for it the usual rent. To perſons unacquainted with the scenes I have been describing, this picture will seem over-charged; but I pledge myself, that if they take the trouble of inquiry, they will find it faithfully and minutely true.'

'The person to whom we are indebted for this important information, was a clergyman of the Eſtabliſhed Church, one of the miniſters of the city of Dublin, a member of the Board of Education, a gentleman of fortune and the higheſt respectability, who, in 1798, with the sanction indeed of Government, but without a farthing of support, undertook and executed, by his own personal exertion and expence, the great patriotic taſk of a census, as then unperformed, of the capital of his native iſland.

'That the inhabitants of the country are in a situation corresponding to that of the inhabitants of the town, is too well known; and follows by cauſes too neceſsary to need any confirmation. In hovels, too wretched to deſerve the name of houſes, or even of pigstyes, mixed at bed and at board with the animals whom they rear, more than half naked, with nothing but potatoes to eat, and, except in the first six months after harvest, a frequent insufficiency even of that lowest species of nouriſhment, they lead the life of beasts rather than of men.'

Of ſuch general and extrme poverty the [illegible] reſult is a state of barbarity as to mnce and miſery, and habits of life. Extreme indi[illegible] uni[illegible]ſally followed by with a state of barbarity, are ſ[illegible]ce and ferocity. Existence is only valued in turbulence proportion to its injoyments; and men, whoſe lives are too miſerable to be worth much to their owners, are little diſpoſed to set a value, upon the lives of others. Indigence, barbarity, ferocity,—little value for their own lives—leſs for that of others—little respect for property, in which they can hardly be ſaid to have any ſhare, a diſposition to movement and enterprize, and yet a tendency to sloth, may be considered as the general characteristics of human nature in the very lowest stage of improvem[illegible] and can scarcely be denied to compoſe at this [illegible] true picture of the Iriſh populalation.

[illegible]ious and Then what a field does this open fo[illegible] moral benevolence to tread? Here we may ha[illegible] for all our charity, and for all our zeal. This is [illegible] country to which to send missionaries—to diſtribu[illegible] Bibles, after teaching the people to read them, and after opening their minds to the knowledge of the word of God. Would it be believed, that in pariſhes where not one man can speak Engliſh, the clergyman of the Eſtabliſhed Church knows nothing of the Iriſh language, none of them ever preached or prayed in it? How different is the practice of the Church of Scotland for the inſtruction of her Celtic flocks! No miniſter can be ordained to a pariſh in the Highlands who cannot speak the language of the natives, and who is not bound to perform divine service in it once every Sunday. This is true paſtoral care but as this care is not beſtowed by the Eſtabliſhed Proteſtant Church of Ireland, let well disposed individuals set about the heart-satisfying taſk of doing it for them. We know of no inſtitution that would be so useful, so easy of accompliſhment, or that would be of such benefit to be unhappy people themselves and to the empire, as an association to spread the light of knowledge and religion over the whole race of Ireland.

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BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, MAY 21*st* 1814.

THIS morning about eight o'clock, the ſignal was made for the long expected Bombay and China Fleet and they came to an anchor about one o'clock.

The following is the only liſt we have as yet been able to procure of the passsengers.

PER ELPHINSTONE,—*M. Craig Eſq. Captain.*

Lieut. Col. Brookes, H. C. Engineers,
Major O Werge, 17th Light Dragoons,
Meſsrs. B. Allen,—E. Ray,—Wm. Perry, and H. Charles, Cornets, F. Hurring,—O. Delancey, and W. Potts,—Lieut G. S. Mackenzie, 25th Light Dragoons,—Ensign J. Nekſon, 56th Foot,—Ensign E. A. Thomſon 65th Foot,—Ensigns John Gordon,—C. Lawrie and Wm. Marriott, 47th Foot,—Wm. Robertſon,—Wm. Ennis,—T. B. Jervis, Bombay Engineers. C. D. Blachford, Bombay Artillery, I. Niſh.

PER BOMBAY,—*A Hamilton Eſq Captain.*

Mr. G. McIntoſh,—Robert Meresby,—J. McDowall,—H. W. Daſhwood.

PER CABALVA, *J. Birch Esq. Captain.*

Major Hessman, Artillery,
Capt. Drummond, Engineers.
Messrs. Gourlay, Anderson, Boyd, Greenhill, Kentish, Hewett, Waddington, Davis, Walker Reid, & Loqnshong.
The Reverend Mr Haward, and the Reverend Mr. Erskine.
Mrs. Vernon,
Mrs. Anderſon,
Mrs. Hewett,
Mrs. Haward,
Miss. Hewett,
Miss Guillemond,
Three Servants, 167 Recruits, 19 women and 13 Children.

PER NEPTUNE, *E. S. Ellis, Esq Captain*

Mr. A. Henderson, Assistant Surgeon.
Messrs. J. Randall, and J. Johnson, C. Black, and E. Galway.

PER LADY MELVILLE, *J. C. Lockner Eſq. Captain.*

Twenty ſeven Paſsengers, as follows.

Col. Fitzſimon, Major of the 65th Regt.
Captain Atkins, 17th Light Dragoons,
Enſigns H. Rich G. S. Blacker; W. Barnes; A. Cuppage; D. W. Rutledge, of the 65th Foot,
Cornet Peat, 17th Light Dragoons,
Meſſrs. W. Noton; J. Paterſon and J. Bailey Cadets.
Major H. Simpſon, Madras Cavalry,
Captain C. Hodgſon and Mrs. E. Hodgſon,
Captain G. Barnes; Mrs. H. Bernes; Miſs L. Barnes.
Mrs. Atkins.
Captain Hutchings, 65th Regiment.
Miſsionaries for Ceylon.
The Rev. Meſsrs. Ault; P. Lynch; M. Squarſe and Clought,
W. Crozieur, Midſhipman.

The Fleet left England on the 1ſt of January and did not touch any where; they ſailed under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Medway, who parted Company on the 17th of March to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, having on board Lord C. Somerſet and Suite, in Lat. 32. 18. S. Long. 24. 36. W. The Fleet proceeded under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Revolutionnaire, which vessel parted Company on the 19th of April to go to the Mauritius, Point de Galle and Madras, having on board Lieutenant General Hislop and Suite, in Lat. 29. 25. S. and Long. 55. 30. E.

We have received various English papers for November and December, from which we shall lose no time, in making a selection for our Readers, but the Continental News which we have already received overland being later, in some measure supersedes the interest occasioned by receiving these papers, a hasty glance, does not afford much hope for any news of importance. We perceive that Sir J. Mackintosh had commenced his Parliamentary career with Eclat, and that Mr. C. Grant, Junior had been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury.

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